

# Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, MAR. 10, 1934

The free trade program still hangs like a millstone on the industrial neck of the country.

The country must decide between republican protection or continued democratic prostration. Which will you have?

The Santa Fe canal is eighty-eight miles long and reduces the distance from Kingman to India nearly 4,000 miles for ships.

The resignation of Gladstone will leave a gap in the statesmanship of England no man of the present generation can fill with like ability.

The Colorado legislature's extra session, which cost the people of the state \$75,000, has adjourned at last. It passed only six bills.

Democrats from the official figures from Pennsylvania, the voters almost unanimously for the republican candidates. It will be made so next November.

It was the republicans who knocked out statehood at Washington yesterday. So far Alexander will please take notice that he is not so big as he imagined.

In 1892 upward of 1,000 publications more were issued in Germany than in 1891. The greatest increase was in the department of jurisprudence and political science.

What has been trying to make a bulge and get a little above the value of a silver dollar, but couldn't make it, and had to drop back and keep company with the round white coin.

Boss McKask paid a high compliment to the public press when he told a reporter before starting for Sing Sing that the newspapers were responsible for his present condition.

Australia mined 4,037,320 tons of coal last year. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and is counted on to be an important factor in the future industrial development of the country.

The Massachusetts legislature has abolished the historical fast day of that commonwealth. Gradually church and state are being divorced. The separation will be complete some time.

So long as men can suffer God can reach them. Disaster, misfortune, calamity is sometimes an angel of God to call a man away from the edge of a precipice over which he would be sure to tumble.

From Arizona for three years past has come the earliest car load of American raisins shipped east. The season there is ahead of that of southern California and the atmosphere is peculiarly suited to the curing of raisins.

Forty thousand unemployed—that is the report from Boston, the city where one set of people advocate free trade in order to make the shipping business of New England lively, and where another set of people advocated the abolition of silver coinage.

The movement in favor of cheap funerals among the poor in New York city has made public the fact that the national expense to an undertaker of a \$100 burial is rarely more than \$30. It thus appears that it costs less to live than to die, in spite of the hard times.

This decision which has just been handed down from one of the courts in Ohio to the effect that a wife cannot obtain a divorce from her husband because he refused to take her to the World's fair, may arrest the disintegration of a good many families in the United States.

One of the features of the projected printing exhibition in Paris will be a model of the secret printing offices which flourished in the catacombs during the last century, and which a number of artists went to visit the other day for the purpose of reproducing them from nature.

As a showing of what the democratic administration has done for the business of the country, the Boston wool sales for last week were 1,485,200 pounds, against 3,085,000 for the corresponding week of last year. This is one industry, which has been especially attacked by the free trade theorists and deficiency makers in congress.

It has been pointed out by an eminent statistician that the loss to the farmers this year on account of the slump in the price of wheat is already over \$120,000,000. With Chicago quotations at about 57 cents the loss may be placed at nearer \$150,000,000. This furnishes the farmers with a quid to roll under their tongues that ought not to exhaust its bitterness during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's reign.

"There seems to be a mysterious connection between nukes and cigarettes," remarked an ambulance surgeon reflectively. "In my time I have carried to the hospital a number of men mortally wounded by their own hands. I have seen several of them light cigarettes when they knew they had only a few moments to live. I remember one cigarette fiend—he had taken poison—who died with an unlighted cigarette in his mouth and a burning match in his hand."

"What a rent the envious Casca made!" This is said about the Gauntlet published on the 20th of last month. For the rent made in court and executive circles in Santa Fe is great indeed. For the information of many who heads like uneasy. The Citizens will say that the Gauntlet was printed at Deming and is the organ of the Las Cruces-Deming ring and against statehood. This information comes to THE CITIZEN direct and is respectfully referred to the governor's organ in Santa Fe as a piece of news, as there are a half dozen men in the ancient world who know all about it and had a hand in putting the Gauntlet together. The Santa Fe organ is too much of an organ to be a newspaper and colors everything too much according to the governor's views to give the news fully and impartially, as does THE CITIZEN, the paper of the people, by the people and for the people of New Mexico.

## DIVIDED DEMOCRACY

The press and type for the new democratic paper in Santa Fe have arrived and the "Capital Sun" will soon be published. It is expected that the first number will come out on Saturday, March 10. Allen Kelly is to be the responsible editor, and Messrs. C. F. Easley, J. H. Crist and T. P. Gable are on the staff with Don Antonio Joseph putting up the twenty dollar gold pieces as long as they will last. Governor Thornton and his organ are quite worked up, as the new combination looks them no good. There is Don Antonio Joseph in the field too as another Richmond for the senatorship, and there is the Capital Sun in the field for the democratic patronage and official pay. Now if the republicans of the capital city should start a paper the ring would be complete. In addition to Richmond Antonio Joseph, Richmond Charles F. Easley has also been in the field for the coming United States senatorship and Gable plays Mark Antony to Easley for Easley's senatorship as Caesar was. In order to play Mark Antony well, Gable must have the United States postoffice at Santa Fe. Upon the whole, the information THE CITIZEN receives from Santa Fe is that the democratic pretensions are none too happy. The funny thing about the case is that the press and material purchased by the governor's district attorney were purchased, so Dame Rumor has it, with funds furnished the district attorney by our governor for the purpose of shutting up and keeping shut up the Sun of five.

## TECHNICAL RELIEF

The world-wide financial crisis in which the nations of the earth are involved is working out its own solution. The crisis is due to the fall in silver and the fall in silver is due to the action of England and primarily in closing her mints to the white metal three quarters of a century ago, to the Franco-Prussian war of 1871, which enabled Germany to establish herself on a gold basis and force the closing of the French mints to silver coinage, to the closing of the Indian mints last spring and the repeal of the Sherman silver law by the United States. The lowest price which silver has reached, compared with gold, in the history of the world, the world-wide depreciation of prices and the panic which have swept over the face of the earth beginning in the Argentine in 1890 and ending with a collapse in China, have impressed upon all intelligent observers, the necessity for international action which will put a stop to fluctuations in which should be the money standard in fact as well as name. The only relief is international bimetalism.

## LEARNING LESSON

A few weeks ago a sheriff's posse shot a man to death on one of the streets of Santa Fe, and at the inquest and in subsequent proceedings it was learned that the posse had no warrant to make the arrest—in fact that the man was killed in cold blood. The crime caused some excitement even in sleepy Santa Fe, and the imported deputies of the sheriff in that county, who were given their jobs on their reputation as men killers, have been somewhat quiet. A few days ago one of the reputed killers called on J. W. Conway at Santa Fe, in a belligerent mood, and the New Mexican says he had the courtesy to lay aside his badge of office before he called on Mr. Conway. It is such little observations of the punctilious of polite society on the part of the Santa Fe officials that endear them to the democratic gang now running things in that city. The imported deputy realized that it would cause "talk" if he killed Mr. Conway in an official capacity, and he deserves credit for his forethought.

## REHABILITATING SILVER

A movement has been started in Boston among business and professional citizens, ignoring political lines, in favor of bimetalism. This does not mean the free coinage of silver dollars of the present weight and fineness. They declare their purpose to be to promote the establishment of international bimetalism upon the general plan of the Latin union, but with a broader basis. Those concerned in the movement, while earnestly opposed to free coinage of silver, or any increased use of silver by this country, independent of international action and agreement, believe that the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act affords a fitting and fortunate opportunity for advancing the cause of international bimetalism. They believe that the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel an international use of silver as well as of gold in the currencies throughout the world.

## JE-TICK WHITE A CATHOLIC

The announcement that Mr. White, the newly-appointed associate justice of the supreme court, is a Roman Catholic, recalls the fact that he is the second of that faith to have a seat on that tribunal. The other was Chief Justice Taney. The latter was a Maryland man, descended from a family which came from England when that Roman Catholic colony was founded. He succeeded Chief Justice Marshall, by appointment of President Jackson, in 1829, and retained the seat until his death, in 1864. Mr. White is also descended from a Roman Catholic family, and curiously enough, comes from a state which was also Catholic at its foundation as a colony; though Louisiana was settled by the French, he is of English descent, and therefore is not of the stock of original settlers, as was Taney.

## Bank Wrecker Convicted

Special to THE CITIZEN.  
Las Cruces, March 5.—Late Saturday night the case against Chas. H. Dane for embezzlement was given to the jury and after being out a very short time they brought in a verdict of guilty. Attorney for the defense moves for a new trial on alleged flaws in the indictment, and it is expected the case will be taken to the supreme court of the United States on appeal. The defense made a very poor showing, Dane being a poor witness for himself and the only other witness being George H. Miles, who testified to Dane's good character prior to the collapse of the Deming and Silver City banks.

## THE TARIFF

### The Republican Minority Views of the Wilson Bill

The coal miners of the United States have probably spent more time and made greater sacrifices for the purpose of maintaining wages and protecting the customs peculiar to their industry than possibly any other trade or calling. That coal is one of the most important factors in our national progress is recognized and admitted on all sides. Of it Chairman Wilson, of the committee on ways and means, says:

"Iron and coal are the basis of modern industry. The abundance and cheapness of their supply offers us, in many lines of production, the manufacturing supremacy of the world."

This is true of us, has been and is true of Great Britain as well. Hence the great importance that attaches to the production of coal and the manufacture of iron and steel. This article, however, proposes to deal only with the production of coal, the wages of its producers, and the effect the passage of the Wilson bill will have on these wages.

Locally our miners do not as yet feel any of the consequences that must result from that bill if it passes the senate and becomes a law. In our own immediate vicinity work goes on precisely as in years gone past. Wages for mining are as high as heretofore and will for a time so remain. But it needs no prophetic light from heaven to enable one to predict what shall come to pass as the result of taking off the duty—75 cents a ton—on coal. In the east the scaling down of wages is now going on and such must ultimately be the fate of the south and west. In every section of the country mines will feel the baneful effects of that measure.

If it were proposed by the owners of coal mines in any one mining district or in all of the United States to put themselves in shape to demand a reduction of their workers' wages to the extent of ten or fifteen per cent, what would the workmen do? Sit down supinely and do nothing? If so, it is very far from their conduct in the past. But sooner or later one of the consequences of the Wilson tariff bill will be the reduction of the wages of the workmen. In his argument Mr. Wilson nowhere says so in words. Neither did the naive talkers for the democracy in the campaign of 1892. Indeed they then vehemently denied the charges when the republicans impeached the purpose of the platform. Even now their speakers in and out of congress repudiate the charge that the effect of the bill must be to lower the rate of wages or surrender our home markets to the products of the foreign workmen. One or other horn of the dilemma must be accepted. There is no other way by which cheaper coal under the delusive name of "free raw material" can be furnished manufacturers. If wages are not to be reduced by opening our markets to the world what is the use of the measure at all? How could it benefit manufacturers if the free raw material promised does not cheapen production? In all the democratic arguments a reduction in cost to the consumer is promised by the lowering or taking off the duty, but the scaling down of wages as a necessary concomitant, is strenuously denied. Was ever greater humbug attempted on an intelligent people?

But this reasoning took with thousands during the presidential campaign. In fact such arguments won the battle, and now it must be apparent to the most obtuse that democracy entrenched in the White House, in the halls of congress and throughout the country captured the votes with the knowledge and intent that it would array all the forces at its command to break down the wages of American labor.

The petty strikes against the fate their own ballots cast in 1892 for that party made possible, nay, almost inevitable, will be found entirely impotent to arrest its execution. They sowed to the wind, they cannot evade reaping the whirlwind. Here is what the republican minority say on the subject:

"One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal should be put on the free list, and the million of dollars per annum (almost) that we receive from its importation by way of revenue absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from labor. It is worth almost nothing in the bill; it would be worth absolutely nothing were it not for the prospect of being mined. It is not a raw material, for it is not worked into any other shape, but is consumed and done for at once. Call it raw material in the bill if you please; it then cuts no figure in a tariff bill. Except for a short period it has always borne a duty. Under the revenue tariff of 1846 it bore a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. No change has been made in the duty on it since 1872. The Mills bill provided the same rate as the present law—75 cents per ton. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is difficult to imagine why. It is the most universally prevalent of all the subjects of American industry. There are few states and territories that an interference with it will not affect."

"The working of these immense coal fields gives employment indirectly to a quarter of a million men at American wage rates. It furnishes freight for our railways and water ways from one end of the land to the other. In 1892 we mined 113,000,000 tons. Thirty-one states contributed to the grand aggregate—New England states, Middle states, Southern states and western states, and those on the Pacific coast. Those lying next the sea and those lying inland; those bordering on the great lakes and in the Mississippi valley, all are interested in this magnificent enterprise."

"The interest of American capital therein, and the interest of American labor are now proposed to be stricken down by bringing us into competition with coal fields operated at lower wage rates and in the hands of foreigners. And that competition may be expected on every hand."

"The products of the coal deposits of Nova Scotia, immense in extent and richness of possible output, can be marketed in New England if our duties be stricken off, at a less cost than the coals of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the coal fields of remote southern states. This is a matter of history."

"The importations in recent years show an increase, and suggest the necessity for a higher duty instead of a lower."

"Learning a lesson from experience a syndicate has already been formed, including among its protectors men well known as influential in the democratic party, to operate Canadian fields and dispose of their products in the New England market. A responsible firm of Boston brokers offers for sale the bonds and stock of this syndicate, and as a lure to induce their purchase, says in its widely published circular: 'Should the United States duty of 75 cents per ton be removed, it seems evident that this company will find a large market on the New England seaboard, for which its position at tide water would enable it to compete on advantageous terms.' The Canadian coal deposits along the line of the North Pacific railroad are sufficient in area and near enough in location to supply our northwestern states. Transportation by way of the great lakes gives foreign coals easy entry to the Mississippi valley. Foreign vessels bringing coal as ballast to New Orleans and other southern ports even now compete with the coals of West Virginia and Pennsylvania."

"There are extensive Mexican coal measures just across the Rio Grande already opened up, and coal mines operated only seventy miles away, ready to furnish all the fuel Texas needs for its locomotives, steamers, factories and houses."

"So far as the Pacific coast is concerned it already feels the effects of imports of coal from Australia and British Columbia."

"The development of the coal mines of Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, has been very rapid during the last few years. The production in 1931 was 1,029,097 gross tons, against 678,140 tons in 1930. The production of the Vancouver mines in 1874 was 81,000 tons, and in 1875 it was 110,000 tons."

"A communication in a recent issue of the London Colliery Guardian says that 'the markets for British Columbia coal are very important, viz: The markets of the north Pacific coast of America.' California imported 641,011 tons of coal from Vancouver Island in 1931. The production of coal in the three Pacific coast states of Washington, Oregon and California in the census year 1889 was 1,214,757 net tons, nearly all of which was produced in the state of Washington, which is separated from Vancouver Island by the strait of San Juan de Fuca."

"It thus appears that on every side peculiar facilities are offered to foreigners to seize our coal trade if the duty on coal be stricken down; and this simply by reason of the difference between wages here and our own. The difference in cost to the consumer from the removal of the duty would be slight in the first instance; the loss to American labor and capital would be incalculable, and the loss to the whole people, in the last analysis, beyond measure. To put coal on the free list is without reason, and finds no semblance of defense save in the unjustifiable desire to exploit a theory at the expense of the whole people."

President Ingalls, of the Big Four railway, speaking of the measure and its distinguished author, Mr. Wilson, closes with these words:

"By some chance he is made chairman of the ways and means committee and is put astride the commerce of this country, and proposes to demonstrate his theories, although in so doing he may wreck the country and his party."

Comment in this connection would seem unnecessary. Those miners who voted the democratic ticket sixteen months ago must find such consolation as they can from the attitude and conduct of that party toward their industry.

## Evidence All In

Special to THE CITIZEN.  
Las Cruces, March 3.—In the case against C. H. Dane for embezzlement, the evidence is all in and the arguments before the jury commenced this morning. H. B. Ferguson, assistant United States attorney, is making a gallant fight and deserves to win the case.

A peculiar state of affairs exists in closing up the business of the defunct Deming and Silver City banks. The former receiver, Isaac M. Smith, now deceased, who was quite a considerable stockholder, recommended an assessment on the stockholders of eighty-two per cent at Deming and seventy-five per cent at Silver City. It now becomes apparent that the assessment in each case should have been all the law allows, one hundred per cent, but now it is a matter of grave doubt whether, having called one assessment, the comptroller can call another one for the balance. The depositors are therefore in a very unhappy frame of mind regarding the outlook.

## Big Strike at Hillsboro

Hillsboro, N. M., March 5.—A five foot vein of sulphide ore was struck in the slope of the 300 foot level of the Richmond mine that runs twenty-seven ounces in gold to the ton; another strike was made in the third tunnel of the Good Hope-Bonanza that will run over \$400 to the ton. Hillsboro's output, this year will run beyond \$1,000,000. Good claims can yet be taken up by the intelligent prospector.

## Buckley's Armies Naive

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. Thos. H. Burgess & Son, druggists.

## STILL FOR STATEHOOD

### Rev. Barnard, the Pioneer Preacher, Writes a Sensible Letter

I was pleased with the article in THE DAILY CITIZEN of yesterday by one of the preachers. I had also read the article by the Rev. Mr. Crispy which appeared in an eastern paper—the "Congregationalist"—not long since and then reproduced by one of the papers of this city, and am compelled to admit that there is some pretty good reading in said article, but think it hardly fair to pull the "bull fight" into the ring against statehood. The writer of this article had already planted himself in favor of statehood and don't propose to let a "bull fight," with a half dozen small bulls and cowardly bull fighters with backs and sides padded with hay, butt him off the track of statehood.

The most of us, even including the greater part of the "1,800 best people in town" who were present in the first fight, are agreed on this one thing, that a bull fight is a disgraceful affair. It brings the blush of shame upon the fair cheek of American civilization and ought to be relegated back to Spain and Italy and Mexico and left there as a relic of barbarism.

That there were many good people at the first meeting of this pernicious diversion none can doubt, but from the statement that they were "the best people in town" I beg to demur.

The accusation that the preachers have made no effort to prevent the affair is too near the truth to be denied, only in part, but it is also true with respect to all others, and I suppose we are all alike in one respect and that is we did not know what to do.

It is a fact, however, that resolutions were passed, condemning the whole thing, by a few of us in the Spanish work, and read to a large congregation, the Thursday evening after the first fight; all except two boys and one old Mexican man voted in favor of the resolutions. It was also denounced in strong terms in our Spanish paper, published in this city and of which the writer is editor.

"As one of the preachers" I believe our principal place is in the pulpit and in the line of other religious duties, but we have to pay our taxes and our debts just as other people; and in times of war we are expected to fight for our country like other men, and about election times we are often importuned to help put the right man in the right place, and this, in part, is my excuse for this article. And now, the preachers having done their part, as I suppose, in helping to put the right men in the right place, whose duty it is to be on the alert and see that the laws are not broken but enforced, it is to be hoped they will do their duty. Otherwise look up for the preachers. THOS. HANCOCK

Cade Selvy, special officer on the Atlantic & Pacific, is at home from the west, and he reports the road absolutely lined with tramps run out of the cities and towns of Southern California, and who are en route east. Notices have been received from Inleta Junction to the effect that a gang of desperate fellows attempted to do injury there and that they would be in Albuquerque this afternoon. The police are forewarned that the combined force is needed at present to place a check to the influx of tramps.

After sight-seeing at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, for two weeks, Dr. J. F. Pearce returned on No. 2 last night. The doctor reports having a splendid time, and although the weather was slightly disagreeable at times, he saw enough to convince him that California and the Midwinter fair are two great things. If our people take the advice of the doctor they would not miss a trip to the fair.

The contest for town marshal of East Las Vegas, so THE CITY is informed, was warm. There are half a dozen candidates in the field, but it is concluded that the contest will finally narrow down between Messrs. Gray and Jilson. The young men of East Las Vegas almost universally favor Jilson, and they are putting in some mighty strong words for him.

J. L. Buckley, an old Colorado miner, who invaded the Cochiti mining district and suffered the misfortune of having the toes on both of his feet frozen, is here for treatment and has a room at the Bachechi lodging house on First street. Dr. Kaster is the attending physician and he expects to have the veteran gold hunter in first-class trim to wade through snow again in the next fifteen days.

Dr. Gould, the new postmaster of East Las Vegas, sent on his bond to Washington last Friday and expects his commission in a few days. He has moved his family to the rooms over the postoffice, and has arranged all matters handy for the discharge of his duties. Until his commission arrives he will continue to ably represent the Office on both the editorial and local page.

W. J. Haney and others of this city are in receipt of "important" letters from J. Hatfield, 89 Cortlandt street, New York, informing them how they could become wealthy with only a small outlay of genuine money. Hatfield probably can catch some greeners on his scheme, but the average Albuquerquean does not bite when the bait is not of the very best kind.

THE CITIZEN the other day gave an account of the horrible killing of C. S. Van Sickle near Roswell, and the arrest of Eugenio Aragon and Antonio Gonzales on suspicion of being the murderers. The grand jury of Chaves county began an investigation, and the evidence, although circumstantial, was so strong against the prisoners that they were indicted.

A. M. Codrington, Peter Isherwood, Paul Warren and Adolph Helwig have returned from the gold fields in the Cochiti mining district in an old miner, Chris Yager, accompanied them to the city. They brought with them a lot of excellent samples, some of which have been assayed and show good returns.

## ALL ABOUT THE MINES

### Items from Cochiti Mining District via Pena Blanca

PENA BLANCA, March 2.

Editor Citizen.  
Andy Horne returned last night from Allerton, the new town in the Cochiti district. He took up Chas. Bonnell and party, and reports the road rather rough.

Messrs. Harsh and Jenks passed through here last night, bound for the new gold fields.

H. Block, of Bernalillo, is taking a look at the new town of Allerton.

P. A. Simpson arrived from the district last night and reports everything booming. J. T. Douglie, of Chicago, accompanied him to Pena Blanca.

Valentine Chick, late of Santa Fe, is running a hack daily from Wallace to Allerton.

Pena Blanca is the nearest postoffice, but there will be an office at the camp soon.

A continued stream of people pass through Pena Blanca daily, all bound for the district.

Houses are springing up like so many mushrooms at the new townsite. The only drawback the town has is the water, which is three miles off.

If the emigration keeps up, Santa Fe will be deserted, for the roads to the camp fairly swarm with Santa Fe people.

T. F. Moore, of Cerrillos, will put a ferry across the river.

George Hoffmans and party left Pena Blanca this morning for the mines. Mr. Hoffmans has several of the best claims.

Messrs. Lockhart and Austin are expected here this afternoon from the mines, on their way to Albuquerque. Mr. Lockhart was one of the first men who discovered the camp, and he has some of the best claims. He has great faith in the district.

Mr. Gentry, the Albuquerque photographer, is going up to the mines this afternoon to take some views of the scenery surrounding the district.

## SMITH-LEWIS FIGHT

### El Paso People Making It Lively in Sporting Circles

On the 18th of the present month one of the gamiest and best gloved contests that has ever been arranged in the southwest will take place somewhere outside the city of El Paso. The match is between Billy Smith of Australia, and Billy Lewis, who is well known all over the country and who made a wonderful fight of fifty-nine rounds with Jack Burge in Butte, Montana. On the 18th of February Smith had a great battle of thirty-two rounds with Flaherty, of Oregon, who was fifteen pounds the heavier, and won without the semblance of any injury, excepting a slight abrasion on the left cheek. He is game to the core.

The purse for which the men fight is \$500, and was made up by the best people of the city of El Paso. If any attempt at trickery to delude the patrons of the contest is indulged in, neither men will get a cent. The affair will come off under the same rules as the Smith-Flaherty contest. When the men entered the ring Referee Frank Merrill, who is city assessor of El Paso, plainly informed the audience that it was a fight to a finish, no foul would be allowed and if any chicanery was indulged in by the principals of the mill, not a man would receive a cent.

In case the gentlemen are successful in securing an excursion rate on the different roads, those who anticipate seeing the mill can rest assured that they will see a fight, and it will be a long one too, for both men are dead game and equally seasoned, although Smith has a little the best of it in weight, height and reach.

The men will weigh in at the ringside, Smith to tip the beam at 154 pounds and Lewis will enter the ring at 146 pounds. Lewis did not like the idea of giving eight pounds away, but after a little consideration and having been brought from Butte, Montana, for the especial purpose to make the match, he consented to do so and articles of agreement have been signed, and the men are in active training. The lightest weight gloves possible will be used.

Those who intend to see the mill will please call at THE CITIZEN'S office and leave their names, so as to guarantee the railroad company that it will be justified in issuing a special rate.

## Papers Filed

The following instruments have been filed with Secretary Miller, at Santa Fe, since the last report published in THE CITIZEN:

Feb. 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Cochiti Transportation Company filed. Incorporators—Theodore F. Moore, John W. Akers and Lorion Miller. Capital stock, \$15,000, single shares \$100. Directors—the incorporators; and principal place of business, Santa Fe, N. M.

Feb. 24.—Articles of incorporation of the New Mexico Telephone company filed. Incorporators—Theodore F. Moore, Ishmael Sparks and Lorion Miller. Capital stock, \$10,000; single shares, \$10. Directors, the incorporators; and principal place of business, Santa Fe, N. M.

Feb. 28.—Certified copy articles of incorporation of the Antman & Taylor Machinery company, filed, together with certificate of the company designating Albuquerque as principal place of business in territory and M. W. Flournoy as resident agent.

Feb. 28.—Articles of incorporation of the Woodland Orchard company filed. Incorporators—George W. Wood, Frank S. Wood and Frank A. Magennis, all of Las Cruces, N. M. Capital stock, \$50,000; single shares, \$100. Directors—the incorporators, and principal place of business, Las Cruces, N. M.

March 1.—Certificate amending articles of incorporation of the Pecos Valley Telegraph company filed, for increasing number of directors from three to five.

The following notaries have been appointed during the past week: Olin E. Smith, of Clayton, Union county, and A. F. Childs, of Chloride, Sierra county.

## REAL ESTATE PROPERTY

The fact that James G. Blaine predicted the exact condition of things now prevailing in this country, and accurately showed the causes which would lead to it, is now recalled. Read the words, this greatest of latter day American statesmen, and see how clearly the drift of events indicated to him the evils that were to come:

I love my country and my countrymen, I am an American, and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country, and know that the workingmen of this land are the best paid, the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes and their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land, who are now so prosperous, will have their wives and children cry for bread, that the day must come when the great factories and manufacturing of this land will shut down, and where there is no life and activity there will be the silence of the grave.

And the reason why this must be is this: The great southern wing of the democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in the land. They will be assisted by their northern allies. There is a great body of visionary, but educated men, who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of the doctrine, which find their way into every newspaper in the land. The great body of our people have never experienced themselves, the sufferings which always result from the protective principle are laid aside.

Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogic appeals of the democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working well, the strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow the uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction of the principles of protection, will decline to engage in business, consequently the mills will shut down, and the workmen will be thrown out of employment.

The people will then see as they have never seen before that they can not be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the terrible time of distress they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that has built up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood; because they will then see that when the manufacturing is shut down there is no demand for the goods which they have to sell, and that is their labor.

## Latest from Allerton

W. J. Skeed, writing from Allerton, the new town in the Cochiti mining district, says: "The camp is booming; one stock of goods arrived today and a saw mill on the road. F. H. Billings' large supply store will be on the ground in a day or so. Petition for a postoffice has already been sent to Washington. I will be in shape to accommodate guests at once. Food stores here now and doing a thriving business. The first woman, Mrs. Shaw, wife of the president of the Allerton Townsite company, is expected in camp to-day." The letter is written on last Saturday, March 31. Mr. Skeed is the resident manager of the above townsite company, and he tells in the few words published that the district is on a boom.

## La Grippe

During the prevalence of the grip the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troubles some other effects of the malady. The remedy seems to have a peculiar power in affecting rapid cures, not only in cases of la grippe, but in all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, and has cured cases of asthma and hay fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. The only thing which will break a bottle of Dr. Thos. H. Burgess & Son's drug store.

W. Chaplin, the north First street boot and shoemaker, always has a rush of work. The cause of this is that his work and prices never fail to give satisfaction.

## Cattlemen